

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 24.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1828

WHOLE NO. 204. VOL. IV.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Wilkesborough Academy,

Under the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.
May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

Is now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile.—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.
Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.
June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

For Sale, on Credit.

I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 10th day of November next, being the Monday of our Superior Court, five lots in the Town of Charlotte, lying on the north side of Tryon street, two front and three back lots, and known on the Town Plat by No's. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43, formerly owned and occupied by A. Frew, and mortgaged to William Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said Lots are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of one or two years, with interest from the date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, payable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

Sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity.
D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Sept. 17, 1828.—694.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. has dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Public Sale.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, at Maxwell's Store, on Saturday, the 25th, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving their notes with sufficient security, a few elegant English Manufactured

Brass Eight Day Clocks,

and a handsome assortment of TIME PIECES and WATCHES, all warranted to keep good time. Also, some handsome JEWELRY.

BENJ. COHEN.
Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1828.—364.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

Just published, from the Salem PRESS,



THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for 1829.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful astronomical calculations, time of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for cash. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descriptions. 200tf.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON, &
SQUIER LOWRY.
Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincoln-ton, on the 1st of October, 1828.

Robert Abernathy,	William Abrams,
Barnwell R. Bobo,	Abraham Brown,
Samuel Bringle,	Christopher Best,
James Boid,	Thomas Bleckly,
Simeon Barger,	John Biles,
John Boak,	A. Brown,
Jacob Brown,	William Connor,
George Clodfelter,	Mr. Crites,
Daniel Clay,	Jacob Cossner,
Andrew Clodfelter,	Robert M. Davidson,
Sarah Daniel,	Jacob Dellinger,
Elizabeth Deven,	Peter Eldelman,
Christian Fry,	John Findley,
Thomas Frazer,	John Frye,
James Falls,	Spencer Gates,
Peter Forney,	Andrew Gerner,
John Garret,	John Hovis,
James Haynes,	David Hagar,
Jacob Harner,	Jacob Hoffman,
John Hawkins 2,	Jacob Haase,
Major Hull,	Allen Jones,
John Harmon,	Bolser Kale,
William Jones,	Jacob Kener,
Michael Kibler,	Wm. C. Linsey,
Charles Leonard,	Peter Mosteller,
George Little,	Champer McEntire,
Henry Myers,	Malcom McPherson,
William Miller,	Anny Pinkston,
Miles Pool,	John C. Rutledge,
Barney Peeler,	Judith Rabb,
James Rhoney,	John Rutledge,
John Rudisel,	Michael Rhyne 2,
Aaron Rudisel,	Michael Rudisel,
George Roseman,	David Robinson,
Jacob Reinhardt,	Moses Roberts,
Jonas Rudisel,	Peter Sagin,
Barbara Sauls,	David Summey,
George Seitz,	Rhoda Shuford,
Philip Sellers,	Joseph Scoggins,
Samuel Sulvan,	David Shuford,
Ezekiel Sulveran,	M. Spencer,
Eliza Summit,	Hugh Williams,
Catharine Taylor,	Solomon Wilson,
John Wilson,	Nathaniel Wilson,
Ezekiel Wilson,	Anderson Willis,
George Wacaser,	Atherton Watson,
William Walker,	John Young,
James Wetherspoon,	D. REINHARDT, P. M.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at the Journal Office.

Politics of the Day.

Jackson Bargain & Intrigue!

Extract from the Address of DAVID TRIMBLE to the people of Kentucky.

I have stated in a previous page—as I did on a former occasion—that I have no knowledge of any overtures, offers, or propositions from Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, to General Jackson or his friends; but I have never said, and I certainly never intended to say, that I had never heard of any overtures from the friends of General Jackson to the friends of Mr. Clay. It is a painful subject, and I would gladly waive it, if I could: I cannot do so. I must lay before the world a letter in which men of high standing in the State, and out of it, are implicated. This letter should never have been seen, if the Jackson party, and the Jackson presses, had not compelled me to publish it in self defence. Those who will be most injured by it, will do me the favor to remember that I have been silent as long as I could in justice to myself.

The history of the letter is as follows:—I was informed, at Washington, during the winter of 1824-5, while the Presidential election was before the House, that some sinister overtures had been made to General Metcalfe, of Kentucky, to induce him to vote for General Jackson. A full explanation was not given at the time, nor is it given fully in the letter. I wrote to General Metcalfe on the subject in the year 1826: His reply is now before me, dated Forest Retreat, Nicholas County, Ky. 6th October, 1826. The following extract is submitted to the public:

"It was not long after the meeting of Congress, and I think about the time, or a little after, the news reached us at the city, of Gen. Jackson's journey through this State, and of the dinners given him, &c. that T. P. Moore made to me, in substance, the following communication:

"He stated that he had just received a letter from Col. McAfee, informing him—and I think he said requesting him to inform me—that in the event of Jackson's election to the Presidency, I might be elected to the Senate, and that I would in that case receive the votes of my friends. I was at a loss to perceive how the election of Jackson could bring me so near the Senate! and I asked him how such an event could happen, as no vacancy could occur for several years in Kentucky? His answer was—'If Jackson is elected, Col. Johnson will receive the appointment of Secretary of War.' I then asked him how it could be understood? He replied, with a significant nod, that in passing through Kentucky, the friends of the General, or the General himself—I am not certain which—had given the intimation to the friends of Col. Johnson.

"These are the facts in the case—facts which I made known to some of my friends immediately after the communication was made to me, and to others with but little reserve, since that time. And if circumstances should hereafter make it necessary, the foregoing statements, and something more on the same subject, shall go forth to the world—for in the face of all the world, and of Him that made it, am I willing to depose to these truths; and I am not willing to believe that Moore is depraved enough to deny them. If he does, however painful the issue, the world must judge between us; and if the decision is against me, I will take an appeal, with the most perfect certainty of success, to that unerring tribunal which is beyond the verge of this fleeting existence.

THOMAS METCALFE."

Note.—The following facts will enable the public to judge of the drift of Mr. Moore's communication to General Metcalfe. Mr. Rowan's election to the Senate of the United States took place just before the General set out from Kentucky for Washington in the fall of 1824. Some of his friends were anxious to run him against Rowan, but they had been too slow in pointing him out for the office, and he declined the competition. Some of Rowan's friends claimed the General as a sort of second choice, and seemed ready to do any thing and every thing for him, if he would not oppose their favorite. These are the friends alluded to by Mr. Moore, in his overtures to Gen. Metcalfe, at Washington. When Mr. Moore spoke of the friends of Gen. Jackson, he was understood to mean the travelling companions of Jackson—those who bore him company through Kentucky on his journey to the city.

The extract explains the subject to the reader as fully as it was explained to me. I was told at Washington, that some facts and names had been withheld from me; and when I read the above letter, I found, on the face of it, that "something more on the same subject" was yet to be disclosed. As this something—whatever it may be—was not imparted to me at the city, or in the

letter, I have not felt myself at liberty to ask an explanation.

It may be proper to add, that I believed the information given me, and I could not disbelieve it. The word of General Metcalfe is above all doubt. I give the facts as given to me in the letter, leaving the application to the public. If such facts could have been brought home to me, I, and others with me, would have been denounced by the Jackson party, from one end of the Union to the other. I shall denounce no one. Some of the party have not spared me, even though destitute of any thing to work upon, but scraps and fragments of ex parte information, the spurious growth of hot-bed memories. I have spared some of them. I shall yet spare some of them.

The preceding and following subjects, are in some respects connected with each other.

I had instructions from a few people in my district, to vote for General Jackson, but the facts and circumstances attending it are not known to the public, and the Jackson party have made it the foundation of all sorts of inferences and innuendoes. They take it for granted that I was influenced by Mr. Clay—they infer that nothing short of his influence could have induced me to vote against instruction—innuendo, it is circumstantial evidence of unfair influence in the election—innuendo, it is proof of "bargain and corruption"—innuendo, I had knowledge of the bargain. I must intreat the Jackson party, and the partisans of all parties, to *mob me with any thing but innuendoes*—any thing but *fugitive and vagrant innuendoes*. The facts, when understood, will disabuse me, and do justice to my character and motives.

Montgomery and Bath are two of the counties of my late district. Some twenty citizens of Bath county met at Sharpsburg, and instructed me to vote for General Jackson. That county gave from twelve to fifteen hundred votes at the preceding election. Montgomery contains more voters than Bath. About one hundred of them, more or less, assembled at Mountsterling, (by advertisement,) and instructed me "to support and vote for Gen. Jackson throughout the whole contest." I was informed at the time—I have the letters yet—that these instructions were got up at the instance of Colonel Payne, of the county, who had been written to on the subject by R. K. Call, then at Washington, as the Delegate from Florida.

Mr. James Trimble, the chairman of the meeting, states, that "Col. Payne addressed the chair in a speech, in which he said that he had received a letter from General Call, informing him that it was necessary, for the success of General Jackson, that our representatives in Congress should be instructed to vote for him: That unless the people in Kentucky (or the Western country, I do not remember which,) instructed their representatives to vote for him, General Jackson would not be elected." Mr. Trimble is not my relation.

Extract of a letter dated Mountsterling, Kentucky, March 22, 1828.

With respect, to the public meeting you speak of, I will give my recollection of the transaction and of the subjects connected with it.

Shortly after it was known that the election of a President had devolved upon the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Clay was not one of the three from amongst whom the choice was to be made, a meeting of the people of Montgomery favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson, was held at the court house, pursuant to a previous public notice. Early in the day I was solicited by Dr. Duke and some others, to consent to act as chairman, which at first I declined, and gave as my reason, that I was not one of Gen. Jackson's votaries. The solicitation was again repeated, and I was told that Col. Payne was particularly desirous that I should act as chairman. Shortly before the meeting was called, Col. Payne earnestly solicited me to consent, and said it was not material whether I was in favor of Gen. Jackson or not; that it was desirable to have a chairman who had been a decided supporter of Mr. Clay, to take the votes, and report the proceedings to our Representatives in Congress. At the solicitation of Col. Payne I consented.

When the people were convened, and the object of the meeting made known, Col. Payne addressed the chair in a speech, in which he said that he had received a letter from Gen. Call, informing him that it was necessary, for the success of Gen. Jackson, that our Representatives in Congress should be instructed to vote for him. That unless the people of Kentucky (or in the Western country, I do not remember which,) instructed their Representatives to vote for him, Gen. Jackson would not be elected.

My opinion then was, (but I did not count them,) that there were about two hundred persons present, of whom a considerable num-

ber were only spectators; and that the number that voted probably did not much exceed one hundred. I consented to act as chairman, with a determination that I would give you my views on the subject of the Presidential election. Accordingly I wrote to you by the same mail that carried the instructions, and stated some of my objections to Gen. Jackson's promotion to the highest honors in the nation, alluded to the long political experience and well tried integrity of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams, and the fact that General Jackson's pretensions were founded only on his military renown.

The meeting was mostly composed of those who always had been your most active political opponents, and amongst them but few who had ever supported you. The leaders of the measure must have known that you could not and would not vote for Gen. Jackson, unless the instruction was general throughout your district.

Having by me the debate in Congress, concerning the Seminole war, and the years and days upon the resolutions that produced the debate, I knew that neither you nor Mr. Clay could conscientiously vote for Gen. Jackson, unless the great body of your constituents would take the responsibility upon themselves, and instruct you to do so. The instruction on that occasion, given by about one or two hundred of the voters in your district, I thought fell very far short of that general expression of public sentiment which would have justified you in elevating to the highest civil authority a mere military leader, destitute of the necessary political knowledge and experience, regardless of the civil authority, and (as you believed) either ignorant or regardless of the constitution, the law of nations, and of our treaties with foreign powers.

Under these impressions, I wrote to you concerning the instructions. I viewed the whole proceeding as a measure intended to be used against you upon a future occasion, and do not believe that the promoters if it had any hope of its producing any effect upon the Presidential election.

Yours, &c. JAMES TRIMBLE.

Dr. Duke, in a letter, dated Paris, Sept. 4, 1828, says:—

"A few days preceding the election in Congress, Col. Payne read me a letter which he said he had received from Gen. Call, the delegate from Florida, requesting him to get Mr. Trimble instructed to vote for Gen. Jackson. To the best of my recollection, the letter stated that Mr. T. and a majority of the Kentucky delegation would vote for Mr. Adams, and urged him to call the people together, and send on instructions as quickly as possible, that Mr. T. might be prevented from doing so. Accordingly, in three or four days, a meeting was called, and instructions, directing Mr. T. to vote for Jackson, were adopted, and sent on to him by a committee appointed for the purpose, of which I was one. Such was the hurry with which this affair was conducted, that after the meeting was called and its business finished, our calculation was, that our instructions would reach him only a few days before the election."

JOHN B. DUKE."

I should like to see General Call's letter. Let it be published. Let some other letters written to Colonel Payne, be also published; together with others which I could describe, as having passed between some members of the Kentucky legislature and persons at Washington: The contents will enable the public to comprehend the secret views some of the active leaders in the business.

I have nothing to say against Mr. Call, having always taken him to be a very respectable man. I can make proper allowances for his ardor in the cause; but he and the other letter writers must have been blinded by their zeal, or they would have seen that instructions from a few voters, got up by prompting from Washington, would be more likely to operate against their favorite candidate than for him. They knew very little of me, personally, or they would have known that I would not be controlled by the contrivances and secret management of any man or club of men in or out of the State or district. Mr. Call was formerly one of Gen. Jackson's aids—had recently travelled with him from Tennessee to Washington—was then boarding with him at the same hotel (Gadsby's)—and was known to be his close friend and confidant. Thus situated, Mr. Call might have foreseen that an instruction, voted by a meeting, convoked at his request, would not be very acceptable to the member of Congress against whom the movement was directed. The mail which brought the instruction, apprised me of this covert procedure, by persons alien to the district, to control the freedom of my honest judgment; & thank Heaven, I had firmness enough to resist it. A proper sense of respect for myself, and for the body of the people whom I represented; a due regard for the station which I filled, and for the agency and nature of the trust confided to me, all made it my duty to resist the controlment of secret procurations, emanating from non-residents, and issuing from the boarding-house of Gen. Jackson, under the signature of his friend and confidant, and former aid-de-camp. It was a delicate business for Gen.

[Concluded on 4th page.]

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the interests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh, Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Administration Electoral Tickets can be had at this Office, at 25 cents per hundred or two dollars per thousand.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

[Concluded from our last.]

But the "Central committee" omitted to notice one civil station filled by their "Hero," from what motives will presently be manifest; a civil station, the only one in which he ever distinguished himself very greatly; and in that he gained so much distinction as to attract the observation of Mr. Monroe, the President, and the Congress of the United States.

In 1821, Gen. Jackson was appointed Governor of Florida, and entered upon the duties of his office by virtue of the following commission:

Commission to General Jackson, Governor of the Florida.

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by an act passed on the third day of the present month, did provide, that, until the end of the first Session of the next Congress, unless provision be sooner made for the temporary Government of the Territories of East and West Florida, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty between the said parties, concluded at Washington on the twenty second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government of the same, shall be vested in such person and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining the inhabitants of said Territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion:

Now, know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and abilities, of Major General Andrew Jackson, I do, in virtue of the above recited act, appoint him to exercise within the said ceded Territories, under such limitations as have been, or may hereafter be prescribed to him by my instructions, and by law, all the powers and authorities heretofore exercised by the Governor and Captain General, and Intendant of Cuba and by the Governors of East and West Florida, within the said Provinces, respectively; and do authorize and empower him, the said Andrew Jackson, to execute and fulfil the duties of this present appointment, according to law, and to have and to hold the same with all its powers, and privileges, until the end of the next Session of Congress, unless provision be sooner made for the temporary Government of the said Territories so ceded by Spain to the United States: Provided, however, and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents, that the said Andrew Jackson, or any person acting under him or in the said Territories, shall have no power or authority to lay any additional taxes, or to grant or confirm to any person or persons whomsoever, any title or claims to lands within the same.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the tenth day of March, A. D. 1821, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty fifth.

JAMES MONROE,

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

The General soon arrogated unlimited power, and delegated the same to the Mayor and city council of St. Augustine.

This august corporation, created by the Governor, soon evinced a determination to exercise their high commission, and accordingly passed the following "Ordinance":

"AN ORDINANCE,

Passed in the City Council, on the 17th October, 1821.

Be it enacted by the City Council of St. Augustine, That the following taxes be laid and collected within the city:

Twenty five cents on each hundred dollars on landed property. One dollar for each slave above the age of seven years. Two dollars on each FREE person of color, over the age of seven years. Five dollars, yearly, on each riding carriage with two wheels. Ten dollars on each riding carriage, with four wheels. Five dollars on each cart or dray. Twelve dollars, half yearly, on each Retailer of wines and spirits. One per cent, on the amount of stock in trade, seven and a half per cent, on GROSS AMOUNT of sales at auction. Two dollars on each dog. Twenty-five dollars, half yearly, on all Billiard Tables. Ten dollars, half yearly, on every boarding house or tavern. Fifteen dollars, half yearly, on every library stable. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Collector of city taxes, to give public notice that his office will be kept open from the FIFTEENTH NOVEMBER next, for the payment of the above taxes; and it shall be the duty of the said tax collector, from and after the said fifteenth November next, to take IMMEDIATE legal means for collecting the same, against each and every defaulter.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the tax collector to pay over to the city treasury all moneys received by virtue of this ordinance.

And be it further enacted, That the following taxes be laid and collected by the clerk of the market:

Fifty cents for each beef sold in market; twenty five cents for each sheep or lamb; twenty-five cents for each goat or kid; twenty-five cents for each calf; twenty-five cents on each hog; six and a quarter cents on each person selling fish in or near the market, per day.

And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the market be authorized to demand and receive, daily, the above tax: and, in case any person or persons do neglect or refuse to pay said taxes, the said clerk of the market is hereby directed and empowered to call to his assistance any one or more of the city constables, and SEIZE ON, and take into his possession and sell, so much of each article as may be necessary to pay the said taxes.

Passed in Council, this 17th October, 1821. J. G. FORBES, Mayor.

Ten days were allowed to recover from the terror it produced, and if possible, to meet its requisitions. After this protracted interval of paternal indulgence, immediate measures were ordered to be taken to coerce the payment of sums thus extorted from the penury of the widow and the tears of the orphan; and the means of coercion were "seizure and sale;" possibly imprisonment and exile.

But the new praetor, Gov. Jackson, did not stop here; the taxing power was not enough to gratify his vaulting ambition; but he assumes the legislative power of Congress, and in order to encourage migration to his new principality, enacts the following laws for naturalizing foreigners:

AN ORDINANCE

Provided for the Naturalization of the inhabitants of the ceded Territory.

BY MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, Governor of the Provinces of the Florida, exercising the powers of the Captain General, and of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said Provinces, and of the Governors of said Provinces respectively.

AN ORDINANCE prescribing the mode of carrying into effect the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, settlement of differences and limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty.

WHEREAS, by the sixth article of the said treaty, it is amongst other things provided, that, on the entrance of the ceded Territories into the Union, the inhabitants thereof shall be "admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens of the United States;" Now, therefore, as well with a view to guard against impositions which may be practised by foreigners, as to secure to the inhabitants their free choice to become citizens of the United States, under the provisions of the said Treaty:

SECTION I. I DO ORDAIN, That the Mayor of the City of St. Augustine, and such other persons as may be appointed for the purpose, in any town or county of these provinces, shall open a Register, and cause to be inscribed the NAME, AGE, and OCCUPATION of every FREE MALE INHABITANT of such town or county, who may be desirous to profit by the provision of the sixth article of the Treaty as aforesaid, in part recited: Provided, the person or persons, who may be desirous to have his name inscribed, shall first satisfy the Mayor, or such persons as may be appointed to open registers, that he was really an inhabitant of the ceded Territory, on the 17th day of July, 1821. And provided also, that he will, of his own free will and accord, abjure all foreign allegiance, and take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the laws of the United States.

SECTION II. That the said office, or register shall continue open, for and during the space of twelve months, when the same shall be closed, and a copy thereof transmitted, under the seal of the said Mayor, or other persons appointed to open registers, to the Secretaries of the said Territories.

SECTION III. That, from and after the period that the said register shall be closed, no other free male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one, and entitled to make his election, as aforesaid, shall be, within the ceded Territories, entitled to any of the rights, privileges, and immunities of a citizen of the United States; but shall to all intents and purposes, be considered as for-

signers, and subject to the laws of the United States in relation to aliens.

SECTION IV. It shall be the duty of the heads of families, within the said Provinces, being desirous to profit by this act, to furnish the Mayor, or such other person as may be appointed to open registers, with the name and age of every free male member of his family, and the said Mayor shall cause the same to be inserted in the register as before provided for.

SECTION V. In order to guard the more effectually against impositions, as well as to give to the inhabitants the security which citizenship will afford them abroad, it is further ordained, that the Secretary, or Secretaries, of the ceded Territories, grant such inhabitants as may be desirous of receiving the same, Certificates of Citizenship; he or they being first satisfied that the provisions of this ordinance shall have been complied with.

SECTION VI. The evidence upon which the Secretaries, or Secretary, shall proceed to grant certificates of citizenship shall be a certificate of the Clerk or Mayor or such other persons as may be appointed to open registers that the applicant has complied with the requisitions of this ordinance: upon the receipt of which, it shall be the duty of the Secretary or Secretaries to grant to all and every such applicant or applicants, certificates of citizenship, for which the said Clerk and Secretaries shall be entitled TO ONE DOLLAR EACH; and for every name, entered on the register, THE MAYOR or other persons authorized to open such register, SHALL RECEIVE ONE DOLLAR!

Pensacola, July 18, 1821.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Governor of the Florida, &c. &c. &c.

By the Governor

W. C. D. WORTHINGTON,

Secretary, &c. for East Florida.

St. Augustine, August 20, 1821.

Ground down and oppressed by the new Governor, the people of Florida utter their complaints: they are heard with surprise, mortification and disgust by the Congress of the United States, which expresses unequivocally its disapprobation of the conduct of Gov. Jackson and his loving city council, in the following act of relief:

The Statute Book can exhibit no censure more severe, or more direct, than the act revoking these obnoxious ordinances. Although the Laws of the United States are accessible to all, we transcribe it in order to show the sentiments entertained by an American Congress, in 1821, of these transactions.

"An act to relieve the People of Florida from the operation of certain ordinances:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That an ordinance, numbered 3, made and passed on the 18th July, 1821, by MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, entitled, &c. and an ordinance passed by the City Council of St. Augustine, on the 17th of October, 1821, imposing certain taxes "on the inhabitants, and all other laws, ordinances, and resolves, so far as they enforce or confirm the same, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and declared null and void.

"SEC. 2. That if any person shall attempt to enforce any of said laws, ordinances or resolves, by demanding and receiving any tax, imposition, or assessment, authorized or prescribed thereby, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, either or both of said punishments.

"SEC. 3. That the President of the United States shall, in such manner, and under such regulations, as he may direct and prescribe, cause to be refunded to any person any sum of money which he may have paid under or by virtue of either of said laws, or ordinances, or resolves."

Who can say, after reading this statement of facts taken from the records of the nation,—that Gen. Jackson never distinguished himself in civil affairs? The gen. could acquire no fame, no distinction in Congress, because he was no orator; but when thrown upon his own individual resources, when placed in a wide theatre, where his native, unbounded genius, his "mother wit," could have sway, he showed that he was adequate to exercise the power of the Legislature of the Nation!

It seems that he was then a Tariff man; though not for the purpose of encouraging agriculture, but agreeably to the orthodox doctrine of his school, for the purpose of revenue. It was doubtless entirely for the latter object that he subjected the poor butchers and fishwomen of the vicinity to the tariff duties on beef, sheep or lamb, goat or kid, calf, hog, and fish!

The central committee did well to say nothing of the Governor of Florida. And yet it was while he was in that civil station, that the Hero gave evidence of the possession of that "mother wit," which the committee says is "the only essential qualification for the direction of public affairs." It was that "mother wit" which caused the Hero to oppress his new subjects with more than Spanish despotism; it was that "mother wit" which induced him to lay a heavy tax on articles brought by poor farmers and fishermen to gratify his own palate.

I most sincerely trust that an intelligent people, under the mercy of providence, will long preserve our free institutions from the direction of wicked and ignorant rulers; and more especially do I pray, that our country may be safely delivered from the approaching crisis.

SPIRIT OF '76.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM:

I observed in the Western Carolinian of the 14th inst. a whining, wincing, prevaricating complaint about some supposed slanders upon Gen. Jackson, wherein the editor, as well as his officious correspondent, distinctly points at a man, without mentioning his name, who carried a letter of introduction to General

Jackson last summer,—and wherein a Mr. Foster is made to express great grief, horror and detestation at what he chooses to call misrepresentations by others; but exercises the privilege of making a heinous member himself, (perhaps unintentionally,) and calling upon the visitor to consider it no harsh treatment to be called a liar for the honor of the Hermitage Hero. I make no doubt that the editor's correspondent, to whom the complaint aforesaid seems to be addressed, has fabricated a tale, which he procured the said Mr. Foster (if such a person be really in esse) to deny and contradict; for his story is true in a small part, and false as to the balance. He pronounces the charge of inhospitality false, without, as he states himself, investigating the matter or knowing the facts on which that charge is founded; and then goes on to make up his mixed statement of fact and falsehood, not, as he confesses himself, from the information of those who knew the facts, but from those who had their information at second hand; filling up the disjointed parts of his narrative with supposition, negro news and conjecture. One particular error is asserted as fact in that communication, which is, that the Hero of two wars was at that moment engaged in preparing documents from his War Office, to explain or rebut the garbled statement of the Secretary of War. Now it appears that the committee of Congress by Mr. Hamilton their chairman, made and exhibited before that body his amended Report, concerning the murder of the six Tennessee militia-men, on the 5th April, 1828; which Report contains all the documents ever published on that subject, and it is most probable that this report contains all the matter on that subject, both written and oral, that the Hermitage War Office could furnish; seeing Mr. Secretary Lee was there ready to finish any thing deemed necessary, long before the committee was appointed. The date of the visit being 10th June, 1828.

Another fact that the editor's correspondent has misstated, upon conjecture, is that the gentleman's horse was tied in the woods; whereas the truth is, he was tied at the gate-post in the Avenue, under the shade; firstly, through ignorance of the geographical situation of the Hermitage; and secondly by the visitor's caution not to trespass upon the sanctum sanctorum of this most sacred Hermitage; which, per opinion of the said editor, is not to be approached without a quantum sufficit of the oil of flattery upon the visitor's tongue.

Again, agreeably to Mr. Foster, the General returned in a few minutes to seek his guests; looked into the garden, &c. What credit is such a writer entitled to, who can condense time and space so much, as to call an hour and a half a few minutes? Certainly as much as the celebrated warrior who transformed fulling-mills into Giants! For in fact, the visitor tarried fully ninety minutes after the hero retired to his office, without seeing a single human being on the premises. It is true this friend did offer an apology some ten or twelve days afterwards, stating that Gen. Jackson regretted the gentleman had left his house so abruptly, and that they thought he had come there on foot, else they would have had his horse put up; to which insulting apology by Major Lee, was added another insult still more palpably gross, in these words:—"after taking up the visitor's hat, 'Sir, this is exactly like the hat the committee sent the General to-day; where did you get it?' then passing his hand into it, drew out a newspaper, examined minutely the manufacturer's label in the top of the hat, laid it on the table, and turning his eye on the paper said, 'National Journal, ha! do you say under these colours, sir?'—The visitor immediately went to another apartment, and returning in about fifteen minutes, found Maj. Lee had gone off with the paper, though he had the politeness to leave the hat behind.

This conversation about the hat may appear a trifling matter; but the visitor takes the liberty of construing it according to the impression it made on his mind at the time it passed; and that is, it amounted to an accusation of larceny, and would be fairly construed as follows:—"you left the Hermitage abruptly a few days ago; this hat is like the General's exactly; therefore, where did you get it?"

The visitor did not expect to be profited by his visit to the Hermitage, neither did he intend to be expensive to Gen. Jackson by the amount of one cent, and with a view to this end, took his rations at a public house on the road within 3 miles of the Hermitage, immediately previous to the visit; suspecting that hospitality at the Hermitage, like many other of the Hero's virtues so much boasted of, passed only upon credit, like spurious paper bills now so current in the country; and the result proved his suspicion well founded. The visitor suffered little inconvenience from the negligence experienced at the Hermitage, except that of being left alone so long in the house of an entire stranger, whose violent temper was not kept within the bounds of good manners even during the few minutes he was visible.

It is difficult to conceive how any person can make an unintentional misrepresentation,—the visitor uses the words in the same mood and tense that Mr. Foster does, hoping he or the editor's correspon-

dent who signs his name, may be able to explain their meaning, for it is unintelligible to all the world beside shunting in the meantime, to Mr. Foster, that if his elevated standing in society entitles his assertions to credit, that he has forfeited his claims to respectability in lending his name to the propagation of such glaring falsehoods and such outrageous misrepresentations as are contained in the letter bearing his name.

Had it not been for the officious zeal of the Jacksonites, this so much talked of visit would by this time been nearly forgotten; but if they still persist in clamouring about it, they may expect more disagreeable truths to transpire on the same subject. To prevent the personality of this exposition from travelling beyond the vicinage, the visitor's name is withheld; and because the General's apologist has not thought fit to mention it, the writer deems it useless.

October 18, 1828.

The following is a sketch of the manner and days of the Election of the Electors of President and Vice President in the different States. At this time it will be found an interesting article.

In Maine by Districts, on the 3d November. Vermont, by General Ticket, 11th Nov. New Hampshire, General Ticket, Nov. 3rd. Massachusetts, the same, and same. Rhode Island, General Ticket, Nov. 19th. Connecticut, General Ticket, Nov. 3. New York, by Districts, Nov. 3d, 4th, and 5th. New Jersey, General Ticket, Nov. 4th and 5th. Pennsylvania, General Ticket, Oct. 31st. Delaware, Electors appointed by the Legislature. Maryland, by districts, Nov. 10th. Virginia, General Ticket, Nov. 3rd. North Carolina, General Ticket, Nov. 13th. S. Carolina, Electors appointed by the Legislature. Georgia, General Ticket, Nov. 3d. Alabama, General Ticket, Nov. 10th. Mississippi, General Ticket, time not known. Louisiana, General Ticket, Nov. 3d, 4th and 5th. Tennessee, by Districts, Nov. 13th and 14th. Kentucky, General Ticket, November. Ohio, General Ticket, Oct. 31st. Indiana, General Ticket, time unknown. Illinois, General Ticket, Nov. 3d. Missouri, General Ticket, Nov. 3d.

Thus, it appears, that 18 of the States appoint Electors by the General Ticket; 4 by Districts; and 2 by the Legislature. The elections take place from October 31st to November 16th.

Delaware.—In this State the friends of the Administration have completely triumphed. Its vote is now certain for Adams, and even the heroites at last sullenly admit it.

Pennsylvania.—The election for members of Congress from this state took place on the 14th instant. Mr. Sergeant has lost his election, having been beaten by the Jackson candidate, Mr. Hemphill, "a federalist of the old school, and one of the midnight Judges of the olden time." The Jacksonites are raising a tremendous hurra, because they have elected a Jackson man to Congress in Pennsylvania; we shall soon hear them hurraing for a glorious victory in Tennessee! The gentlemen, however, should recollect the old adage, "not to halloo till they are out of the woods;" the electoral vote of Pennsylvania has not yet been given to the Hero; and even if it shall be, from present appearances it will avail him nothing.

We invite the attention of our readers to the extracts from Mr. Trimble's address, in this week's paper. The facts there developed, throw new light on the character of the originators and leaders of the combination "to put down the present Administration, though as pure as the angels at the right hand of the throne of God;" foiled in their attempts to elevate their candidate by "intrigue, bargain and corruption," they had the audacity to charge these crimes, of which they alone were guilty, on their fortunate rivals, and too successfully succeeded in gaining credit to their false and malicious accusation. The patriot may well look forward with a gloomy foreboding, if means like these, in the infancy of the republic, shall be successful—if by such arts the virtuous and the good shall be disgraced, and those who have practised them be raised to posts of honor and influence. Such scenes were exhibited in the last days of the Roman Republic, and plainly indicated its fall:—"the combination" of Pompey, Caesar and Crassus, may even now find a parallel. They, particularly the two former, started as patriots, as friends of the people; denounced bribery and corruption, and at the same time practised them; proposed various alterations of the constitution of the republic, by which its power to repress evils and preserve order was greatly weakened;

conceived projects, (from which Col. Benton, perhaps, may have copied,) and carried them into execution, for giving away the public lands; and finally ended in exciting a civil war, which terminated in a dissolution of the republic, and the erection of a military government, with Caesar for its head. Thus he, who had so often triumphed over the enemies of the Republic, at last triumphed over the Republic itself.

A "combination," with great professions of love for the people constantly on their tongues, hastened the downfall of the Roman Republic. They early began "to calculate its value," when compared with their own aggrandizement and ambitious designs; they introduced factions, sowed jealousies, and arrayed one portion of citizens against another: and the end was, a *Military Despotism*. Let us, then, learn wisdom from the past;—and in this crisis of our Republic, let not the warning voice of History be heard in vain.

TO THE POLLS.

We wish to impress upon the mind of every Administration man in the State, the necessity of voting at the approaching election for Electors. The Jackson party, it is well known, will turn out to a man, and let us in this one particular imitate our opponents. Let every Adams man in the State, consider himself one of the *Committee of Vigilance*, to promote the success of their ticket and to bring every voter of their own way of thinking, to the Polls. Let there be a general turn out, and we may yet announce glorious tidings to the friends of civil liberty and constitutional government.

Register.

Delaware—The election, as far as the people are concerned, is over in Delaware, and the Administration has completely triumphed.

Mr. Johns, the Administration Candidate, is reelected to Congress, by a majority of 419 over Mr. Bayard.

In the State Senate the parties stand, Adams 5—Jackson 4—In the House of Delegates, Adams 14, Jackson 7—majority on joint ballot 8. As the Legislature elects the Electors, the three votes of Delaware, are "beyond calculation," for the Administration. This signal triumph was achieved in the face of Mr. McLane's personal popularity and eloquence, who traversed the whole State and harangued the people.

Whig.

Mr. Ritchie says the zeal of the administration men "would have graced a far better cause." Can that be called a bad cause, which has for its object, the election of "an ORNAMENT" of his country, and the exclusion of a "curse?" Answer us that, Master Brooke.

Whig.

The Philadelphia Aurora, of the 9th inst. says:—"We have information from Doylestown, which states that the administration elected inspectors in that and other districts. The gain for the administration is represented as immense; and we feel fully authorised to repeat the following statement:—"

PENNSYLVANIA—"I am now satisfied that the chances are more than equal that the vote of Pennsylvania will be given for Mr. Adams and Mr. Rush." So says a distinguished citizen of that state, who has long mingled in its politics, and thoroughly understands its population; who is not himself an office seeker, and who some six weeks ago held a contrary opinion as to the probable result of the vote of that state.

N. Y. American.

Gen. Jackson in favour of a standing Army of 100,000 men!

The following correspondence affords another exemplification both of Gen. Jackson's mildness and his republicanism. One of the standing maxims in our policy is to keep the standing army within the narrowest limit which is consistent with the public interest. The opinion of Gen. Jackson is directly opposed to this maxim, and to all the opinions professed even by his own supporters in Congress. When Congress legislated him out of rank and pay, and the army from 12,000 down to 6,000, then broke out the vehemence of his temper, in language such as this—"the Government ought to be DAMNED—instead of reducing the army, they ought to have increased it ten fold." Then also, in the same letter to Major Humphrey, he ridiculed our constitutional force, the militia—the bone and muscle of our country—the very men who are now called on to vote for him, and who, if they do vote for him, merit all his ridicule and contempt—as not to be depended on, as insubordinate and inefficient.

The introductory note from the Administration Committee is addressed to the Editors of the Democratic Press, and United States Gazette, in Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: We send to you for publication the enclosed correspondence, exhibiting features in the character of Gen. Jackson, which ought to be known to the citizens of the United States. We need

only remark that the law for reducing the army passed on the 2d of March, 1821, and the reduction was from about 12,000 men to 6,000. There was a great majority in Congress in favor of the reduction, and we believe no law was ever more generally acceptable to the people.

We are, respectfully, your obt. servants,

SAMUEL WETHERILL,
RICHARD PETERS,
D. W. COXE,
JOHN JENNINGS,
JACOB MAYLAND,
EDWARD INGERSOLL,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
SAMUEL MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 30th Sept. 1828.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1828.

DR. GIDEON HUMPHREY,
SIR: As members of a committee of the friends of the Administration in this city, we take the liberty to address to you, very respectfully, the following enquiry.

We have been told by a gentleman of respectability, who is one of your personal friends, that you have, or lately had, in your possession, an original letter from General Andrew Jackson, which furnishes additional evidence of his real disposition and character.

As we are informed, the letter is one of several that were written by General Jackson to your late brother, Major Humphrey, of the Artillery, and contains the following passage respecting the reduction of the army by Congress, viz:—"the Government ought to be damned—instead of reducing the army, they ought to have increased it tenfold."

The letter as quoted to us contains other phrases of similar tenor, but not so particularly recollected.

The people of the United States are deeply interested to know if such are the actual sentiments of a candidate for the chief magistracy.

We trust, therefore, that you will appreciate our motive in asking that you will communicate the precise language of the letter referred to,—and we venture to add the request, that if the letter is still in your possession, you will allow us to obtain an authentic and certified copy of it.

An answer at your earliest leisure will much oblige us. We are, &c.

Signed, Samuel Wetherill, Richard Peters, D. W. Coxe, John Jennings, Jacob Mayland, Edward Ingersoll, Clement C. Biddle, Samuel Mifflin.

September 29, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 23d inst. was duly received, and although I cannot but regret that the private correspondence of my deceased brother should ever have been made a matter of public discussion, still I conceive it my duty, under all the circumstances of the case, and notwithstanding the sacrifice of private feeling, to give you all the information on the subject, of which I am possessed.

Some time since, in the course of private conversation at my own house, I stated that I had a letter in my possession written by General Andrew Jackson to the late Major Enoch Humphrey of the United States Artillery, containing sentiments highly disrespectful in their character towards the General Government of the United States. This was done inadvertently, and without the most remote expectation that the information would ever be used for political purposes: however, since such is the case, it becomes my duty to substantiate the assertion.

The letter alluded to was written about the time when the last reduction of the army took place; it is at my command, and although I do not feel justified in placing it before the public, I will mention some of the most striking features it presents. Among other expressions, he says, in express terms, "the government ought to be damned—instead of reducing the army, in a republic like this, it should be increased tenfold."—he ridicules the idea of depending upon our militia, speaks of reducing them to a proper state of subordination as an impossibility; and their utter inefficiency in cases of emergency! He dilates on the extent of our frontier; and the extreme impropriety of leaving our remote posts with the adequate garrisons to which they are necessarily reduced in consequence of the diminution of the army; in fact, the general tenor of the letter is that of decided and bitter animadversion upon the measures pursued by the general government. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant.

G. HUMPHREY.

To Messrs, Samuel Wetherill, Richard Peters, D. Coxe, John Jennings, Jacob Mayland, Edward Ingersoll, Clement C. Biddle, and Samuel Mifflin.

A Sign.—Many will recollect how the public mind was agitated in 1793 and 94, by the appeals of the French citizen Genet against the government of the Union, the manner he insulted Washington, &c.

—He was the minister from France, and on the representation of President Washington, he was subsequently recalled by his government. Mr. Jefferson resisted his intrigues, and J. Q. Adams, then a young man, wrote a series of numbers against him, under the signature of Columbus, which were copied into the papers of every state in the Union. These and other very able essays of Mr. Adams drew upon him the attention of Wash-

ington, who appointed him minister of Portugal. Genet, however, though recalled, did not return to France; he is still in this country, resides in Troy, New-York—and here is the sign—he is a warm Jackson man, and is actively engaged in concert with Pickering, Jonathan Russell, and other "genuine republicans" of the same stamp, in crying down Mr. Adams, for the gratification of their hatred or selfishness.—*Kennebec Journal*.

CHOUMLA.—It is this fortress which impedes the progress of the Russian army, and such is its impregnable character that only a most powerful force can pass it or capture it. "It has a deep fosse, with thick walls of mud and brick, extending three miles in one direction, and one in the other, and flanked with towers. Prince Romansow advanced to Choumla, in 1774, but was defeated with great slaughter. Gen. Reminsky penetrated to it, and endeavored to take it by assault, but was obliged to retire with great loss. This last war, from 1805 to 1812, the Russians approached it from Rasgrad, the six years' bloody conflict having taken place on that line of approach and about Rudschuck, and more to the west, by Ostrova, and Widden."

It is not probably taken in the account, that while this desperate struggle is making in the neighborhood of the Balkan Mountains, General Paskenitch with an army of 80,000 men, marches on the east towards Constantinople without impediment.

American Desert.—There is an extensive desert in the Territory of the United States, West of the Mississippi, which is described in Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 400 miles to the East, and is 500 from North to South. There are deep ravines in which the brooks and rivers meander, skirted by a few stunted trees, but all the elevated surface is a barren desert, covered with sand, gravel, pebbles, &c. There are a few plants, but nothing like a tree, to be seen on these desolate plains, and seldom is a living creature to be met with. The Platte, the Arkansas, and other rivers, flow through this dreary waste.

Pittsburg Spectator.

Princeton College, in New Jersey, held its commencement on the 24th ultimo. Twenty-six young men graduated, and twenty-five received the degree of A. M. in course. Only two honorary degrees of A. M. were conferred; one on the Rev. Joseph Holdick, a Methodist clergyman, and the other on William Shaler, late Consul General in the Barbary States.

Punishment of Cruelty.—Madame Marlet, of Martinique, has been exiled for twenty years, and prohibited from owning slaves for the future, for having caused the death of one by cruel treatment. Sixty eight only remained of two hundred who were formerly on her plantation: and these covered with wounds: one woman had a scar six inches long, from a wound inflicted by the gentle Madame with a knife.

An Excellent Repartee.—A correspondent has sent us the following pleasant specimen of ready-wit, and as we do not recollect to have seen it published, we present it to our readers,—to most of whom, at least we presume, it will be new. A certain female, in one of the Atlantic cities, was prosecuted for keeping a disorderly house. She engaged a professional gentleman to defend the suit—but when the trial came on, she appeared in court, and possessing a ter-magant spirit, she commenced a *plea justificatory in propria persona*. The counsel whom she had retained for the occasion expostulated with her in vain. The opposing counsel, hoping she would commit herself, encouraged her to proceed, and begged her to "go on." Her lawyer trembling for his cause, renewed his expostulations, when she appealed to the Judge. "Sir," said she, "have I not a right to be heard in my defence?" The judge, who enjoyed the embarrassment of her lawyer, replied, "O, certainly; pray proceed." She then went on,—"May it please your honor,—I am accused of keeping a disorderly house. I am sure I do not keep a disorderly house. Can that be a disorderly house which is frequented by such gentlemen as Mr. —, and Mr. —?" naming several eminent merchants, and adding at the same time, the names of a number of lawyers. The court was convulsed with laughter. Upon which her counsel, who could contain himself no longer, begged, in heaven's name, that she would sit down. "What!" exclaimed the archly smiling Judge, "you are not afraid, I hope, Mr. —?" No, may it please your honor," he immediately replied, with inimitable self-possession; "I have no fears for the bar, but I tremble for the bench."

Oct. 16, 1828.

Theatrical.—The Theatre will be opened on Thursday evening, the 30th instant, with a play, &c. by the *Thalian Association*.

A machine for dressing hemp is in operation in Vergennes, Vt.—It breaks 500 weight in an hour.

Intrigue and Management.—As soon as it was known in Washington that the votes obtained by Mr. Clay, at the last election, would not be sufficient to return him to the House of Representatives, General Jackson procured General Call, the Delegate from Florida, and a member of his family, to write to Kentucky and state that unless a meeting of their friends could be got up, so as to instruct the Representatives from that State to vote for General Jackson, the General could not be elected. Meetings were held, and instructions (such as required) were sent in conformance with the general orders from this city.

The charge of "intrigue and management" is now brought home to General Jackson and his friends. That they were guilty of it during the last election is fully established. Will they attempt to deny it?

Nat. Journal.

Mr. Buchanan, relating his conversation with General Jackson on the 30th December, 1824, makes the General declare—"that if he believed his right hand then knew what his left would do, upon the subject of appointments to office, he would cut it off and cast it into the fire."

General Metcalf states, that "not long after the meeting of Congress, Major Thomas P. Moore told him, 'that Jackson is elected—Col. Johnson will receive the appointment of Secretary of War; and that the General, or the friends of the General, had given the intimation to the friends of Col. Johnson.'"

We leave it to the friends of the General to vindicate him from this criminal inconsistency.

[COMMUNICATIONS.]

The gentlemen of the Bar attending Caswell County Court, held a meeting on the 9th inst. for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressive of their respect and affection for their deceased brethren, BARTLETT YANCY and CHARLES D. DONOHO, Esqrs; when A. D. Murphy being called to the chair, and Thomas Settle appointed Secretary, James H. Ruffin offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of Bartlett Yancy and Charles D. Donoho, Esqrs. their brethren of the Bar have sustained a loss which they deeply deplore: cut off in the prime of life, in the vigorous exercise of their faculties, and in a course of public and private usefulness, they have left to their friends the mournful duty of sorrow and resignation. Their friends will cherish their memory with affection and watch over their good name with anxious solicitude.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting will wear crape on their left arm for the space of three months, as a mark of respect for the deceased and of sorrow for their death.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the mother of Mr. Donoho and to the widow of Mr. Yancy, with assurance of the condolence of every member of this meeting in their present affliction.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

A. D. MURPHEY, Chairman.

THOMAS SETTLE, Sec'y.

Lincoln Agricultural Society.

The following is a list of Premiums to be competed for at the Lincoln Agricultural Society, to be held at Lincoln, on the second Tuesday in November ensuing, viz:—

For the best two-horse plough.	\$5 00
For the best single-horse plough.	3 00
For the best horse or mule, not less than 3, nor more than five years old.	3 00
The best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton & wool, not less than five yards.	2 00
The best piece of twilled, mixed as above.	2 00
The best coverlet of cotton and wool, and the best of cotton, each.	2 00
The best piece of domestic flannel, not less than five yards.	2 00
The best piece of carpeting, not less than 10 yards, and one in breadth.	2 00
The best piece of blanketing, not less than five yards.	2 00
The greatest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of upland.	5 00
The greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of upland.	5 00
The greatest quantity reclaimed bottom land.	5 00
The greatest quantity of rye, on the same kind of land.	3 00
The greatest quantity of wheat.	5 00
The greatest quantity of barley.	5 00
The best Straw-Cutter.	4 00
The best constructed cotton Harrow.	2 00
The best plough for opening water furrows.	5 00
The greatest and best quantity of hay raised on one acre of upland.	5 00
The best whetstone to whet English or German Scythes.	3 00
The best stone to whet Carpenters' or Coulters' tools.	3 00

Tst. V. McBEE, Sec'y.

Oct. 16, 1828.

Theatrical.—The Theatre will be opened on Thursday evening, the 30th instant, with a play, &c. by the *Thalian Association*.

A machine for dressing hemp is in operation in Vergennes, Vt.—It breaks 500 weight in an hour.

Intrigue and Management.—As soon as it was known in Washington that the votes obtained by Mr. Clay, at the last election, would not be sufficient to return him to the House of Representatives, General Jackson procured General Call, the Delegate from Florida, and a member of his family, to write to Kentucky and state that unless a meeting of their friends could be got up, so as to instruct the Representatives from that State to vote for General Jackson, the General could not be elected. Meetings were held, and instructions (such as required) were sent in conformance with the general orders from this city.

The charge of "intrigue and management" is now brought home to General Jackson and his friends. That they were guilty of it during the last election is fully established. Will they attempt to deny it?

Mr. Buchanan, relating his conversation with General Jackson on the 30th December, 1824, makes the General declare—"that if he believed his right hand then knew what his left would do, upon the subject of appointments to office, he would cut it off and cast it into the fire."

General Metcalf states, that "not long after the meeting of Congress, Major Thomas P. Moore told him, 'that Jackson is elected—Col. Johnson will receive the appointment of Secretary of War; and that the General, or the friends of the General, had given the intimation to the friends of Col. Johnson.'"

We leave it to the friends of the General to vindicate him from this criminal inconsistency.

Obit.

At his residence in Mecklenburg county, on Saturday, the 18th instant, JOAN ALEXANDER, Esq. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an acting Justice of the Peace for more than 25 years. His best eulogy is the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. The church of which he was a member, and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, will long regret his loss.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16.

Cotton 8 a 8 60; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 7 a 10; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a 4 25; flaxseed 75; iron 5 a 6; lard 8 a 9; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar common, 8 a 9; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 75 a 80; whiskey 25.

Charleston, Oct. 18.

Cotton 9 a 10; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 26 a 27; corn 40 a 43; coffee, prime green, 15 a 16; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 4 a 5; molasses 30 a 35; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

Columbia, Oct. 11.

Cotton, 8 a 9; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 38 a 40; Iron, Bar, 6 a 6 1/2; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87 1/2; Sugar, 10 a 12 1/2.

Cheraw, Oct. 14.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9; Bagging, 23 a 27; Rope, 10 a 15; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 75; Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 38 a 40; Flour 3 a 4; Whiskey, 30; Molasses, 45; Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, October 18.—Cotton, 9 a 10.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 8 and 9 per cent. discount.

Select School.

In compliance with the frequent solicitations of several respectable families in this place, Mrs. WILLEY has been induced to open a *Select School* for the instruction of young Ladies, in the useful and ornamental branches of Education.

Her terms are as follows:—

For Reading, Spelling and Writing, \$4 per quarter.
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History and Rhetoric, together with the above, \$5.
Drawing and Painting upon Paper and Satin, theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, and open and ornamental Needle Work upon Lace, Cambric and Muslin, \$10.

Those who feel disposed to encourage the above School, may be assured that the utmost care will be paid to the morals and manners, as well as the scientific pursuits of such as may be placed under her charge.

Salisbury, Oct. 13, 1828.—3105.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE for twenty-three Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Henry Conner, sen. deceased, late of this county, having been lost:—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next to issue duplicates thereof.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Surviving Administrator.
Lincoln County, N. C. Oct. 10, 1828.—6107.

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5 1/2 miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place by Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin, to Salem, D. a. ville, Milton, and Raleigh, N. C. His house (generally known by the name of the *White House*), is agreeable situated, about 1-4 of a mile south of the Bridge, and is spacious and comfortable; his stables are good and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means to render his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant, and deserving a share of public patronage.

Oct. 8, 1828.—6107.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE for three Shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now my wife,) having been lost:—Notice is therefore given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, to issue a duplicate thereof.

W. S. SIMONTON.

Lincoln County, N. C. Oct. 10, 1828.—6107.

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, North-Carolina, on the first day of October, 1828.

A. Elizabeth Abbot. B. Philip Bracy, Neal Bracey, George Boman, John Badgett, Robert Brison, George Brotherton. C. John Clark, Elizabeth Cornett, William Callahan, Francis Clingman, Wm. Cummins, John Cartton, Jean Culver, Joseph Chambers. D. Abner Dudley, Miles Dobbins. E. Joshua Ellis, Lemira Foster, Elom Fenster. G. Isaac Green, Richard Gay, Caleb W. Gaither, Matthew Gallihar. H. Carey A. Harris, James Head, Windle Holstouser, James T. Hall, David Houston. J. Wm. Jolly, Curtis Johnston, Baker Johnson, Nathel Journey. L. Mary Long, John Long, Alexander Long, George Lackey, Rev. John Lee. M. Charles Mills, Rev. Charles P. Moorman, John Mason, James Mahan, Rev. John Muihat. S. Abn. W. McConnell, James McHargen, Reuben McCaskle. N. James Nance. O. William Nelson, John V. Orten. P. James Powell, Wm. Powell, Paper M. Ker. R. John Rovunsaval, Robert Ramsey, Wm. Ramsey, Wm. Richard, James Retherford. S. Joel Sumaker, Abner Stewart, John Phifer, Philip W. Shuford, William Stewart, Winny Scott. T. Christopher Thompson, J. Thompson. U. Andrew Undercast. W. Jane Wallis, John Wallis, Robert C. Wilson, John Walker, John Welch.

Call, an alien to the State and district, a mere delegate from Florida, to intermeddle between me and my constituents; and still more so as the friend and confidant of Gen. Jackson—It was an intrusion which should not be tolerated. Why did he mask the movement, and conceal it from me? Why not give me notice? If he had done so, I should have written by the same mail, stating my objections to Gen. Jackson, and assigning the reasons why I had determined to vote for Mr. Adams. The friends of Mr. Adams should have been informed why I thought him best qualified, and why I considered him the safest and best choice. The friends of agriculture, internal improvements, and domestic manufactures, should have been informed why I thought it best to take a President in favor of those interests, rather than put them under the control and management of Southern statesmen, lukewarm in the cause, or deadly hostile to the system. This would have enabled the friends of the American system of policy, and the friends of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, to meet and commune with each other, and act upon the subject understandingly. Timely notice of the intended operation was an act of justice to myself, as well as those who had elected me. True, it would not have justified the intermeddling of Gen. Call, or any other person in or out of Gen. Jackson's confidence, but it would have made the movement less indelicate, and less offensive. His letter must have been written prior to the 1st of January. He knew at the time that I would vote for Mr. Adams. Why then attempt to force a march upon me, and coerce my vote? Mr. Call himself declared, at a tavern in Rockville, Maryland, on his way to Congress, in the Fall of 1824, "That the friends of Gen. Jackson did not expect Mr. Clay to vote for him; and if he did it would be an act of duplicity on his part." Him excepted, I was the oldest member from the State. An impression prevailed at the time, very erroneous in itself, that my vote, or that of Gen. Metcalf, if given to Gen. Jackson, would ultimately carry over a majority of the delegation. Was that the reason why Mr. Moore made demonstrations upon him, while an epistolary campaign was made by forced marches into my district, to procure instructions upon me?

I had as good reason to suppose, from all the facts and circumstances, that General Call wrote the letter in question, under the influence of General Jackson, as he or any other friend of the General had to suppose that I gave my vote under the influence of Mr. Clay. I have as much reason to infer, that General Jackson attempted to influence my vote secretly, through the agency of his former aid, his then companion, boarding mate, and bosom friend, for the purpose of advancing him to the Presidency, as he or any of his partisans can have to infer that I voted for Mr. Adams for the purpose of advancing Mr. Clay to the office he now fills. Nay, indeed, I am greatly mistaken if all impartial men will not consider it a much stronger case. The proofs of corruption, against the General and some of his friends, are certainly much stronger, and much more direct than any yet adduced against the President and Mr. Clay.

There is another view of this subject, deserving your serious notice. The following clause will be found in the 12th amendment to the Constitution: "And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President." Let this clause be kept in memory.

The instruction sent to me is in these words—"Be it resolved by this meeting, that our immediate representative in Congress, the Honorable David Trimble, be and he is hereby instructed, in the present approaching Presidential Election in the House of Representatives in Congress, to support and vote for General Andrew Jackson throughout the whole contest, and to use his influence (so far as may be compatible with his station,) accordingly." Mark the words in italics—"to support and vote for General Andrew Jackson throughout the whole contest." Was ever a similar instruction issued from the hand of man? The person who offered it to the meeting at Mount Sterling, is a worthy citizen, over zealous in his undertakings. He surely did not comprehend the possible effect of the words quoted. The effect of them was certainly not understood by the meeting. If I had voted for General Jackson, and taken with me, as was prop-

osed, a bare majority of the Delegation, the vote on the first ballot, taking the ballot box as the test of it, would have stood thus—Adams 12; Jackson 8; Crawford 4—and so there would have been no election. Now, if, in that event, it would have been my duty under the constitution and upon principle, to continue voting for General Jackson throughout the whole contest, it would have been equally the duty of each and every other member to continue voting as he first voted, throughout the whole contest; and consequently there would have been no choice and no election, and then the Vice President (Mr. Calhoun) would have been President, under the clause of the constitution just quoted, though he did not receive a single vote for the office throughout the whole Union. The effect of the instruction was, therefore, to create a contest which must have lasted from the 8th of February to the 3d of March, at midnight, and ended in the exclusion of every candidate from the office who had been voted for by the people, and in the advancement of Mr. CALHOUN to the Presidency, in a manner not very unlike the one attempted by Aaron Burr in 1801, in which he attempted to defeat the election of Thomas Jefferson, and thereby advance himself to the head of the nation, without a single vote from the people for the office.

This instruction was mailed to me on the 16th of January, 1815; exactly 24 days before the election would take place in Congress. I have a letter now before me, dated on the same day, in which the writer says: "I do hope that the friends of each candidate will pertinaciously stick to his friend, in hopes that a choice will not be made at all, so that the duties of President may devolve upon Mr. Calhoun." Mark the words in italics—they are underscored in the letter. I have another letter written about the same time, containing a similar intimation. In the same month, January, 1815, the following toast made its appearance in the Newspapers at Washington, quoted from papers elsewhere: "John C. Calhoun, Vice-President elect—may divisions and sub-divisions produce constant collisions in Congress, until the fourth of March next, that he may be hailed the chief magistrate of the nation." This was not drafted by a booby or a bungler: every word of it tells. It has the impress of skill and scholarship, and deep reflection. I beg the reader to ponder it word by word. If it does not contain treasonable sentiments and wishes—if the mind that framed it was not guilty of moral treason—then there is no such thing as moral guilt in treason, until the over-act itself is perpetrated. The toast, the letters, the instruction, together with some other facts of a similar tendency, made an impression on my mind, which will not be soon effaced. They produced, or aided in producing, in me, an irresistible desire to have the election finished at the first ballot. The friends of Mr. Calhoun considered the toast a serious matter at the time, and came out in the city papers with a sub-denial of the design and purpose of it. If it made an impression on them, it might well make one on me, especially when connected with the letters and the style of the instruction. Let us put them together. The instruction says—"Support and vote for General Jackson throughout the whole contest." The letter says—"I do hope the friends of each candidate will pertinaciously stick to his friend, in hopes that a choice will not be made at all, so that the duties of President may devolve on Mr. Calhoun." The toast says, "May divisions and sub-divisions produce constant collisions in Congress, until the 4th of March, that he (John C. Calhoun) may be hailed the Chief Magistrate of the nation." Does not all this work together, and work to the same end?

Let us make a summary of facts, and see how they stand. General Jackson arrived at Washington before the 7th of December, 1824—I find his name upon the journal of the Senate on that day. He ascertained, it seems, or his friends for him, that he could not be elected unless Kentucky and the other Western States should vote for him. He ascertained also, or his friends for him, that a majority of the members from Kentucky had determined to vote against him. Upon these facts, his friend and confidant General Call, sits down and writes a letter to Colonel Payne, of Montgomery, Kentucky, to have me instructed to vote for him. Mr. Moore, another friend of his, goes to General Metcalf, and endeavours to buy him over with a promise to make him a Senator of the United States; and by and by, in due season, comes forth George Kremer, with his charge of bargain and corruption. He who runs, may read the interpretation of these facts—I was to

be driven by instructions—General Metcalf to be purchased with an office and all of us alarmed into submission by awful warnings & terrible denunciations. Again: My instruction is dated Mount Sterling, Ky. Jan. 15th, 1825. Dr. Duke says that Col. Payne read Gen. Call's letter to him three or four days before the meeting. The letter could not have been less than twelve days on the way from Washington to that place. It was, therefore, written prior to the 1st of January. How could General Call inform Colonel Payne that Kentucky would vote for Mr. Adams, and not Jackson, unless the fact was known when he wrote the letter? That fact, then, was known to them prior to January: and yet they had the hardihood to pretend that they did not know how we would vote until towards the last of that month. This was a false pretext; a sheer falsehood, invented by Kremer and accomplices; and was well calculated to destroy all confidence in the political integrity of such men. Knowing it to be false, I was left to conclude that it was put forth by corrupt men for corrupt purposes.

Again: I am not informed where or by whom the instruction was drafted. The writer speaks of a contest. His words portend a long contest. He has me instructed to vote for General Jackson throughout the whole contest. What does this mean? Look at it. Think of it. Solemn preparation for a long contest. It is clear that he expected such a contest. It is equally clear that something not expressed—some plan—some scheme—some grand result, was to be accomplished by this solemn mandate. I was at no loss to comprehend it. The plan was, to elect General Jackson if possible, at all hazards, and by all means. If successful, our southern statesmen would have come into power, and being in, and having the control and management of our national affairs, would have made vigorous efforts to crush the American system of policy, and demolish all its leading friends and advocates. This was the first grand object. If the plan failed—no matter. There was still hope. A second plan, not so desirable, but equally effective, might have more success. Make a long contest of it—Stick to it pertinaciously—keep up the contest by DIVISIONS and SUBDIVISIONS, and CONSTANT COLLISIONS, until the 4th of March, and then none of the candidates will be elected; and then John C. Calhoun, the Vice President elect, will be hailed the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and then our southern statesmen will come into power under him; and then again, the American system will be in the hands of its worst enemies.

It was not for me to know who or how many were associated in a scheme to defeat the election altogether. That such a scheme was thought of, is proven by the documents before me. That we had men among us in the Union, capable of going that far, and much further, is evinced too well by recent movements in the South, denouncing the law of the majority, with threats of resistance even unto separation. The nation, once upon a time, had full confidence in Aaron Burr, and gave him a majority of votes for Vice President. Not content with that, and spurred onward by inordinate ambition, he attempted to defeat the election of Mr. Jefferson, then depending before Congress, whereby himself would have been advanced to the Presidency by forced marches. Failing in this, he afterwards attempted to dissolve the Union, by a separation of the States. With that example of our history before me, and with the facts and documents herein communicated to the public, I may fairly put some questions to the candor of all honest men. Was I right, as a statesman, or did I mislead myself, in cultivating an ardent hope that the election might be finished on the first ballot? Was it not right in me to burst the chords of circumvention drawn around me, and march directly to the point of public duty, fearless and regardless of the consequences? For myself, I cannot doubt it. Thick and threatening clouds of faction were around us, black with evil portents: the first ballot was the Franklin that drew the lightning from the clouds unseen. If that had failed, the nation would have seen the flash, and felt the thunder bolt.

Some of the Jackson party, over zealous in the cause, affect to believe that the charge of bargain and corruption, brought directly against the President and Secretary, carries with it collateral imputations against the friends of both of them who voted for Mr. Adams. I shall take no notice of this part of the subject. Indeed it does not merit notice. No man can harbor the opinion, unless he is himself corrupt. Whoever pretends to believe it, impeaches his

own motives. I am bold to say, that I acted upon my own judgment and convictions, believing at the time, as I yet believe, that I made the safest and best choice between the two candidates in question; and feeling, as I yet feel, that I was called upon by all the high duties and solemn obligations belonging to the station, and connected with the incidental trust before the House, to vote for Mr. Adams, and against his military opponent.

My motives, at the day of judgment, will be found to be as pure and undefiled by the lust of office or emolument, as the motives of Gen. Jackson or any of his friends; and my mind as little biased by selfish arguments and sinister considerations, as any of the candidates before the House, seeking preferment to the highest office in the nation's gift. I should have voted for Mr. Adams, even if Mr. Clay had voted for Gen. Jackson. I was the friend of Mr. Clay in his canvass for the office; but there it ended, so far as his wishes or his views and interests were concerned. I am a free man, as proud, I trust, and as jealous, too, of that freedom, as any man in America. Mr. Clay may know, and Gen. Jackson and his friends must learn to know, that no man ever has controlled, or ever will control my public or private actions beyond my own proper sense of right and wrong. My suffrage was as free as theirs, and ever has been, and ever shall be. I decided for myself, upon my own judgment of men and measures, making my second choice, about a year before I gave the vote. I re-considered the decision at the proper time, in deference to my colleagues, and as an act of justice to the country, the constitution and the candidates. My opinion was formed and fixed at a time when fear, favor or affection were not among the possible motives for deliberation. It was an honest opinion, as purely patriotic, as the purest of Gen. Jackson's public virtues. I dwelt upon it for nearly a year, thoughtful, noiseless and observant of men and things, and parties, formed or forming; and then appealed to myself, and granted a rehearing and re-examined the whole subject fully, fairly, and disinterestedly, and came to the same final judgment. I stand justified before God and conscience. I substituted no man's wishes or opinions for my own. I acted upon oath, as a member of the House. I alone was capable of deciding for myself, and I alone shall answer for it to the country and the people of the district. I had objections to Gen. Jackson which were insurmountable. Unconquerable objections, apart from reasons of preference for his competitors. I should have waived these objections, under an instruction from the body of the people of my district; or under an equivalent manifestation of their deliberate preference and wishes, emanating directly from themselves; but it does not occur to me, that there was or could be, any other possible state of things, in which I could or should have waived them. These aside and I am free to tell the General and his friends, and the whole world, that if he had commanded a thousand parks of artillery, well served, and pointed to batter en-breach upon me, he could not have driven me from my fixed purpose to vote against him.

It was believed at the time, upon good authority, and is now known to be the fact, that Mr. Crawford was the first, and Mr. Adams the second choice of the illustrious ex-Presidents, Jefferson and Madison, and I am willing to confess that the judgments and opinions of these primitive fathers of liberty ought to have had some weight with me. It was always a matter of regret that the first choice of my state (Kentucky) did not happen to be the first choice of those two disinterested judges of men and things. But Mr. Crawford being sick, and Mr. Clay excluded from the House, I found myself at liberty to concur with those sages and patriots, (Jefferson and Madison) in their second choice. I thought—as I was sure from information they did—that Mr. Adams ought to be preferred to his military opponent; and that it would be safest and best at all times, qualifications being equal, to fill the highest civil office in the Union by selections from the walks of civil life. And moreover, I believed that Mr. Adams was best qualified by his practical knowledge and experience in affairs, to discharge the multifarious and complicated duties of the station; and I did not believe that Gen. Jackson possessed the needful qualifications. These were among the reasons given by me every where, to justify the vote. I had others which need not be enumerated here, but I am bold to say, that I have never assigned any, or had any to assign, which I might not be proud of as a freeman, a statesman, a citizen of Kentucky, of the Union, and the world.

I voted, as the illustrious ex-Presidents (two of the wisest and best men then living) would have voted if they had been members of the House. That is a rock to rest upon; and there I rest, in self approving confidence; satisfied with the election and the part I bore in it; at peace with myself and the man within me, and with every thing around me; regretting nothing but the furious intemperance of party passions.

This address contains some facts not heretofore made known. I have given

them as vindications of my motives and my vote. If the vote alone had been assailed, I should have left it to the test of time. It is the unprovoked assailing of my motives, that I come forward to repel. I have been silent, until silence was relied upon as evidence against me. I now submit the subject to the public, confident that I deserve the approbation of just men—to whom alone, would I appeal for justice.

DAVID TRIMBLE.

Sept. 10th, 1828.

FROM THE LANCASTER GAZETTE.

"The rising morn, the closing day,
Repeat thy praise with grateful voice,
Both, bounteous Lord! thy power display,
And, laden with thy gifts, rejoice."

The experience of every day does indeed teach us the folly of placing entire dependence on our hopes of enjoyment in this life; still a mind given to reflection finds many sources of actual enjoyment to awaken a feeling of gratitude to the "Giver of all good," for the blessings He is so bountifully bestowing upon the evil and unthankful.

It is unquestionably the duty of every Christian to let his thoughts dwell much on the goodness of God, and to form, if possible, so correct an estimate of this life, in comparison with a better, to cheer and animate him under all circumstances, and create in his soul, as Addison expresses it, "a sort of sunshine." Who can have a gloomy view of life, more especially, at this season of the year, when he looks abroad upon this "goodly earth," covered with a rich verdure, and listens to the cheerful music of the little tribe that are giving us concerts from day to day, and more than all, when can witness the power and majesty of the Almighty, sublimely displayed "in the thick clouds" tremendous gloom," followed by the rainbow, that visible token of His covenant with the righteous man of old, in which we may at once behold the attributes of justice and mercy. Life does not cheer him, who can look with ungrateful indifference on the works of nature.

The disappointment of life may indeed be numerous, but surely some hopes have been, and are still realized. The "lover" has sometimes been permitted to call "Heaven's last, best gift to man" his own. The "mother" may have gazed with trembling anxiety upon her darling child, apparently on the brink of the grave, but has she not also sometimes realized hopes, by beholding the glow of health once more returning to the cheek of her little one? The "benevolent" man has not only received grateful homage from the heart of the widow and the orphan of his own times, but posterity have felt, and often acknowledged the blessed influence of his own bright example. Bear me witness, spirit of a departed Howard! The "ambitious" man, too, has welcomed the applause of multitudes, and the "scholar" has found a rich reward for his efforts, if not in the applause of his contemporaries, at least in the anticipated gratitude of future generations. Who can look on the dark side, and deny that, even amid the constant changes and vicissitudes of life, there are many enjoyments common to man? Gloomy, indeed, must be the journey of the traveller, who so constantly fixes his eyes upon the clouds of the horizon, as to forget that the sun is shining on his path.

Happy the individual who feels such firm confidence in the unerring wisdom and goodness of God, as to have no over-weening anxiety with regard to the future, but can take the enjoyment which the present offers, and say with a grateful heart—

"Through all the various changing scene,
Of life's mistaken ill, or good,
Thy hand, O God! conducts unseen,
The beautiful vicissitude."

Valuable Recipe.—Dr. Goodman has recommended the following certain and simple remedy for a common and fatal disease among children. He says, "wherever they are threatened with an attack of Croup, I direct a plaster covered with dry Scotch snuff, varying in size according to the age of the patient, to be applied directly across the top of the thorax and retained there till all the symptoms disappear. The remedy is found to be always effectual when applied in the first and second stages of the malady." The plaster is made by greasing a piece of linen, and covering it with the snuff.

Gov Cass departed from Detroit, on the 10th ult. for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Indians on the River St. Joseph, to obtain a cession of the tract of country which lies between the waters of that river and the western boundary of Indiana.

Gambling.—Robert T. Lytle, a candidate for the Legislature of Ohio, has made oath before the Mayor of Cincinnati and the clerk of the court, that he has received upwards of fourteen hundred dollars by gambling, at a game called Faro, for the recovery of which he has sued the persons winning.